three-toed. It was intermediate between a Tapir and a Rhinoceros in size. It has been shown, too, from casts of the interior of the skull, that the cerebral hemispheres are much less convoluted than were those of *Titanotherium.*

Belated to *Palaeosyops* is another primitive Titanothere, the genus *TelmatotJierium.* This is also Eocene, from the Uinta Basin, the uppermost of Eocene strata. The skull of these creatures was rather elongated, and not unlike that of a Titanothere in general aspect. The dentition was complete and the canines not very large. The horns, which acquire so prodigious a development in the later Titanotheres, are just recognisable in at any rate many species of this genus *Tel'matotJieriwrn^* the name being thus by no means an apt one. Better was that proposed by Dr. Wortman, of *Manteoceras* or " prophet horned/* The horns are small elevations upon the frontals just at the junction of these with the nasals, and., indeed, lying partly upon the latter bones. In *T. cornutum* the horns are chiefly borne upon the very long nasals., whose size contrasts with the same bones in the more Mghly- developed *Titanotheriu^n.* It appears to be quite possible that *TitanotJierium* was evolved from the genus

SUB-ORDER 9, LITOPTERKA.

Whether the MaerancheBiiclae should be considered as a separate group of Ungulata is a matter of dispute. Cope placed them in a special order of Ungulates which he called Iltopterna. Zittel, on the other hand, regards them as definitely Perissodaetyles. One curious point of resemblance to existing Horses is shown - that is the presence of a pit in the incisor teeth. This matter seems to be so important as to need a placing of these forms in the neighbourhood of the Perissodaetyles, even of the Equidae ; it is so peculiar a character, and apparently so little related to any obvious similarity in way of life, that it seems to mark a special affinity. Not so the fact that in *MaeraucJtenia* at any rate the orbit was entirely surrounded by bone as in the

Horse. "We find that condition so frequently acquired in many groups, — a development from an earlier condition where the cavity for the lodgment of the eye is in continuity with the temporal

[1] **See Osbons, *Eull. Amer. Mus. XfoL Hist.* vii. 1895, p, 82.**